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Report of the

SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

for the year ending

MARCH 31, 1968

P.G. - BIBLIOTHEQUE
UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE

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Introduction

The Secretary of State under the provisions of section 34 and 42 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67, c.25, has responsibility for

- (a) citizenship;
- (b) elections;
- (c) State ceremonial, the conduct of State correspondence and the custody of State records and documents;
- (d) the encouragement of the literary, visual and performing arts, learning and cultural activities; and
- (e) libraries, archives, historical resources, museums, galleries, theatres, films and broadcasting.

The statute, further, puts the control, management and administration of the National Museum of Canada, the administration of the Canadian Citizenship Act and of the Public Archives Act under the Secretary of State. However, under the provisions of the National Museums Act, which was assented to on 21st December, 1967, the control, management and administration, of the National Museum of Canada becomes the responsibility on April 1st, 1968, of a new Corporation to be known as the National Museums of Canada.

The Under Secretary of State, in addition to his responsibility in respect to the operations of the branches of the Department and the Bureau of Translations, advises the Minister on matters of policy coordination in the fields of the visual and performing arts, broadcasting, films, publishing, archives, libraries, historical resources and in relation to the programmes of the Centennial Commission.

CEREMONIES AND STATE PROTOCOL

As would be expected, Centennial Year was an extremely busy one for this Department. The patriotic and historical nature of the celebrations of Canada's 100th birthday by individuals and organizations across the country, and by the Government, brought a record increase in inquiries on the use of the Flag, the order of precedence at ceremonies, and other matters related to protocol.

The Honourable Roland Michener was named Governor General of Canada, and the Department was responsible for the arrangements for his installation on April 17th, 1967.

January 1968 brought word of the death of former Governor General Vincent Massey in Britain, and arrangements for a State Funeral in the National Capital were planned by the Department.

These two events were televised by both networks, requiring extensive liaison and organization by the Department, and the ceremonies were viewed by Canadians across the country.

With the approval of the Sovereign, the Government established the Canadian Centennial Medal, 1967, and 29,500 of these medals were struck at the Canadian Mint. The Department set up the necessary administration to obtain nominations and to distribute Centennial Medals to 21,000 civilians and, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, 8,500 Medals were distributed to members of the Canadian Forces.

The observance of Centennial Year was marked by a visit to Canada by Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh. More than sixty Heads of State, Heads of Government and other high officials of other countries also visited us in 1967. The Department, in co-operation with the Office of the Commissioner General for State Visits, co-ordinated arrangements for these visits and, in addition, supervised the arrangements for the Dominion Day ceremonies on Parliament Hill, at which Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were present.

Following investigation of requests for the recognition of acts of bravery, recommendations to

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the Secretary of State by the Government's Decorations Committee resulted in a series of submissions to Her Majesty the Queen. Approval was given for the following awards:

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY
(CIVIL DIVISION):

BUCHANAN, Percival HILL, Police	Tabusintac, N.B.	★March 16, 1968
Constable Edward	Metropolitan Toronto Police	March 16, 1968
DIXON, Police		
Constable Robert	Metropolitan Toronto Police	March 16, 1968

QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT:

CHOUINARD, Louis	Gravelbourg, Sask.	March 16, 1968
DIENER, Johnny	Vancouver, B.C.	March 16, 1968
GREINER, Fireman Maurice L.	Regina City Fire Dept.	March 16, 1968
STEWART, Clarence William (deceased)	Glace Bay, C.B., N.S.	March 16, 1968

★ Date of publication in The Canada Gazette

A revised edition of the Guide to Relative Precedence at Ottawa was published, and the Relative Precedence of High Officials of the Public Service at Ottawa was brought up to date.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to send congratulatory messages on the occasion of the sixtieth wedding anniversary of 1356 Canadian couples, and to 185 persons marking their one hundredth birthday.

The Parliamentary Returns Division procured and co-ordinated returns to orders and addresses of the House of Commons and the Senate, and answers to questions in Parliament relating to the business of two and more Departments and agencies. Printing and distribution was arranged of the Speech from the Throne at the closing of the first and at the opening of the second sessions of the 27th Parliament of Canada.

CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

While other branches and agencies of the Department are concerned with improving the cultural quality of Canadian life, the Citizenship Branch is responsible for the development of inter-group and inter-regional understanding. The Branch is divided into five Program Areas: Human Rights, Immigrant Participation, Indian Participation, Travel and Exchange, Youth, and has two service divisions: a social research and information centre and an adult education service responsible for the planning and co-ordination of educational materials. The Branch has a national network of Regional Offices in sixteen urban centres of Canada: St. John's, Moncton, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Rouyn, Ottawa, Fort William, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sudbury, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Human Rights

Since 1968 was proclaimed by the United Nations as International Year for Human Rights, the Human Rights Division devoted the year primarily to the encouragement of International Year activities by voluntary organizations.

The staff of the Citizenship Branch, headquarters and in the field, helped organize a Canadian Commission for International Year. A grant of \$99,500 was made to this Commission to finance its operations until the end of 1968. Grants also were made to provincial commissions and national organizations to help finance conferences and studies concerning human rights in Canada.

To support the work of the Canadian Commission and other organizations, the Division prepared information for a catalogue of Human Rights materials. A United Nations Association bibliography of Human Rights materials was subsidized as well as a study on "Human Rights and Social Welfare in Canada." The Division prepared several United Nations reports and background material for the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Human Rights which was held in Tehran in April, 1968.

A special pamphlet "Human Rights Review" was published and the February issues of the Branch periodical "Citizen - Citoyen" were devoted to Human Rights. Material on human rights was collected and

added to the Branch Documentation Section. During the 1967-68 fiscal year, the Division distributed on request over 15,000 publications on human rights.

Immigrant Participation

This Division gives assistance to formal and informal organized groups and associations in helping immigrants to achieve greater participation in Canadian society. The division comprises three major areas: Immigrant Participation, Multi-ethnic Activities, and Language Training for Immigrants. Activities during the year included the reorganization of the ethnic press section. This work is now done by contract analysts with most satisfactory results, and assists the division to establish close contacts with ethnic communities.

With the co-operation of the Research and Documentation Section, records of ethnic organizations were rationalized, expanded and up-dated. The Branch is now able to provide reliable, current information about such organizations. The Branch released the Centennial publication "The Canadian Family Tree" and

the film "Twenty Million Canadians," both of which were very well received.

While liaison with ethnic organizations rightly remained a major responsibility of field staff, officers of the Division did work with national voluntary organizations and with some local organizations on immigrant participation.

Indian Participation

The Indian Participation program is designed to encourage individual native people and their associations to participate in the organized social and cultural life of Canada. The program also seeks to develop a sympathetic understanding of the native fact by the Euro-Canadian majority. The Division works with national associations in order to gain a wider appreciation of the historical and cultural contribution made by Canada's native people and to help them to integrate into contemporary Canadian society.

During the year under review, the Branch made grants of \$175,000 to support the activities of

native-led organizations and organizations serving the interests of native people.

The financial and technical assistance offered by the Indian Participation Division is supported by a research component in those areas where formal study is needed.

Travel and Exchange

Transfer of travel and exchange programs from the Centennial Commission to the Citizenship Branch was a feature of this year's activities. To prepare for the transfer, Branch officers worked closely with Commission personnel in the evaluation of 1967 programs. Two research projects were undertaken and the results were published in reports entitled "A Pilot Project in Orientation for Youth Travel Units" and "Study of 1967 Youth Travel Groups." At the end of August, Centennial Commission officers were transferred to the Citizenship Branch under the direction of a Branch officer and a Travel and Exchange Division was formed.

Twenty-one grants, averaging \$1,400 each, were made for experimental projects to study different

factors influencing the quality of travel and exchange programs conducted by voluntary agencies. As part of an experimental international travel and exchange program, grants were made to organizations sponsoring youth groups in cultural exchanges with other countries.

A federal-provincial meeting was held in October to launch the 1969 "Young Voyageur Program," formerly called the "Federal-Provincial Youth Travel Program." It was decided that 140 units, consisting of 24 students and two adult escorts each, would be exchanged. A second conference attended by national voluntary organizations dealt with the quality of programming and an examination of the different types of exchanges (individual group exchanges, inter-cultural camps and conferences).

A brochure outlining government program requirements for voluntary organizations was issued and distributed.

Youth Services

The Youth Services Division was established on August 1st, 1967, and during this first year

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concentrated on establishing communication and co-operation among the different federal departments having responsibility in the youth services field. Two interdepartmental conferences were held involving officers from sixteen departments.

There are more than two hundred youth groups or agencies organized on a national basis which are active enough to require the attention of the Citizenship Branch. An impressive percentage of youth activities, particularly those that are organized by the youth themselves, have focused on the national and international scene. There is a constant demand for consultation, training and assistance in programming. Responsibilities of the Youth Services Division include assistance in the:

- improvement of the quality of leadership available for youth programs;
- increase of youth involvement and understanding at the local, national and international level;
- achievement of responsible participation by more youth groups; and

- support to programs that have the greatest potential for making lasting contributions to the quality of citizenship among youth, and to national unity.

Research and Documentation

The use of social research to plan and evaluate programmes and policy was given new impetus by combining the research and documentation functions within the Branch into one service division. This new division was established on the recommendations of a consultant, a social scientist, who studied the flow, storage, retrieval and use of social research materials in the Branch.

Contracts were given to support research in each of the programme areas of the Branch. An annotated bibliography of this research was prepared and is available on request. In addition, over fifty reports were prepared for division chiefs and field officers. Conversion of document holdings to a new subject index was completed. The volume and quality

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of incoming material was increased, and systems to index and circulate incoming material were established.

CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

The most important event of the year was the passage of legislation amending the Canadian Citizenship Act which, among other things, eliminated a provision whereby naturalized Canadians lost their citizenship automatically by reason of lengthy residence outside Canada. At the same time the statutory requirements for persons wishing to acquire Canadian citizenship were eased.

As a Centennial project, a newly designed Certificate of Canadian Citizenship was issued by the Branch beginning on January 1st, 1967, and from July 1st, 1967, an attractive presentation booklet was given to each person on acquisition of their Canadian citizenship. During 1967 too, all Courts of Canadian Citizenship joined in special ceremonies, often becoming the focal point for the Centennial celebrations of local municipalities.

The volume of regular work, as gauged by the number of certificates of Canadian citizenship prepared during the year, was approximately the same

as in 1966. In 1967, 121,827 certificates were prepared, as compared with the 120,076 of the previous year. Table No. 1 shows in tabular form, the grants and issues of Certificates of Canadian Citizenship since January 1st, 1967. Table No. 2, which lists the number of people who obtained Canadian citizenship by reason of previous nationality, shows that the number of British subjects who gained Canadian citizenship during 1967 accounted for approximately one-quarter of the total.

Table 1 Citizenship Registration Statistics
1947 to 1967 inclusive

Citizenship Certificates	1947 to 1966	1967	TOTALS
Issued to Canadians by			
Birth	33,455	5,238	38,693
Naturalization	59,481	1,769	61,250
Marriage	15,260	425	15,685
Domicile	31,975	2,063	34,038
To Remove Doubt	218	9	227
Resumption	1,064	212	1,276
Replacements	24,946	3,219	28,165
Miniatures	452,985	48,924	501,909
TOTAL ISSUED	619,384	61,859	681,243
Granted To			
British			
Adults	103,463	11,610	115,073
Minors	22,790	2,830	25,620
Adopted or Legitimated	675	147	822
TOTAL BRITISH	126,928	14,587	141,515
Aliens			
Adults	635,419	35,182	670,601
Minors	138,746	9,403	148,149
Adopted or Legitimated	2,814	369	3,183
Re-acquisition of Status	8,965	427	9,392
TOTAL ALIENS	785,944	45,381	831,325
TOTAL GRANTS	912,872	59,968	972,840
GRAND TOTAL	1,532,256	121,827	1,654,083
Miscellaneous			
Retention	2,549	265	2,814
Registration of Birth Abroad	73,967	6,115	80,082
Extension	1,036	158	1,194
Revocation	1,530	2	1,532
TOTAL	79,082	6,540	85,622

TABLE 2
Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship
and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year of 1967

Country of Former Citizenship	Total	Before 1921	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966	1967	Born in Canada
Albania	15		-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-
Argentina	44	-	1	-	-	1	5	21	16	-	-	-
Armenia	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Austria	812	16	24	3	-	32	311	328	90	-	-	6
Belgium	545	3	5	1	-	31	147	232	120	-	-	-
Bolivia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brazil	35	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	15	1	-	-
British Countries	14,586	12	20	16	42	1,770	3,848	6,488	2,224	142	24	-
Bulgaria	20	-	2	1	-	1	6	4	6	-	-	-
Burma	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Chile	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-
China	1,867	65	8	2	-	26	240	637	729	139	20	1
Colombia	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	215	-	26	24	-	28	56	37	35	7	-	2
Denmark	810	2	21	4	-	28	176	498	61	4	-	16
Dominica Republic	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ecuador	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Egypt	721	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	712	1	1	-
Estonia	154	-	1	-	-	57	81	9	4	2	-	-
Finland	747	6	63	4	-	10	220	351	88	2	-	3
Formosa	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
France	952	6	1	2	-	23	257	386	274	1	-	2
Germany	7,871	8	30	5	-	289	2,571	4,004	911	35	5	13
Greece	3,095	1	1	2	-	24	262	1,469	1,319	12	5	-
Haiti	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	24	3	-	-
Hungary	1,822	4	43	11	1	23	54	1,271	360	49	-	-
Ireland	6	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
India	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	3	3	-
Indonesia	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	6	-	-	-
Iran	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-
Iraq	17	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	11	-	-	-
Ireland	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-
Israel	481	-	1	-	-	-	9	66	395	9	1	-
Italy	9,036	11	13	4	-	189	2,171	4,931	1,660	40	7	10
Japan	101	2	9	6	-	-	4	44	27	7	1	1
Jordan	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Korea	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-

TABLE 2
Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship
and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year of 1967 - Concluded

Country of Former Citizenship	Total	Before 1921	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966	1967	Born in Canada
Latvia	140	1	-	1	-	39	47	30	22	-	-	-
Lebanon	251	-	-	-	-	-	23	87	137	4	-	-
Lithuania	101	1	12	-	-	31	25	16	16	-	-	-
Luxembourg	14	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	-	-	-	-
Mexico	46	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	20	-	-	-
Moraco	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	106	8	-	-
Netherlands	5,426	5	13	2	-	337	2,378	2,343	342	2	3	1
Neth. East Indies	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Norway	192	7	29	1	-	12	50	67	16	-	-	10
Pakistan	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Paraguay	33	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	1	2	-	-
Peru	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	1	-	-
Philippines	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	47	2	-	-
Poland	2,650	13	132	60	-	327	300	743	1,005	35	5	30
Portugal	1,299	-	-	-	-	-	51	806	405	32	5	-
Roumania	348	5	22	5	-	14	17	33	245	-	-	7
Spain	201	-	-	-	-	1	17	67	116	-	-	-
Sudan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Surinan	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sweden	115	8	11	-	-	12	27	36	13	-	-	8
Switzerland	340	1	7	2	-	11	75	141	96	3	-	4
Syria	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	17	-	-	-
Tunisia	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Turkey	91	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	61	1	-	-
Ukraine	511	9	73	33	1	128	106	88	62	2	-	9
Union of S. Africa	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	199	16	28	5	-	44	38	26	36	2	1	3
United States	1,317	112	84	54	26	130	217	286	287	36	14	71
Uruguay	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Venezuala	47	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	23	-	-	-
Viet-Nam	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
Yugoslavia	2,253	2	18	9	-	27	161	922	1,072	36	2	4
Total	59,968	318	698	257	70	3,652	14,014	26,652	13,366	631	97	213

1) Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were residing in Canada re-instated as Canadian citizens under Section 10 (3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

EDUCATION SUPPORT BRANCH

It is the function of the Branch to help in co-ordinating federal support in the field of post-secondary education and research support extended to universities and other relevant institutions and educational organizations in Canada. Activities include: administration of adjustment payments to provinces under the terms of Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967; the making of certain direct grants; liaison with the federal departments and agencies concerned and between the federal government and provincial departments of education, educational associations and others; research, data collection and the provision of information relevant to this area of government policy.

The Act which came into effect at April 1, 1967, provides for the transfer to each province of an amount equal to 50 per cent of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education or of an amount calculated on a per capita basis - if this should be the more beneficial formula - and established

for the fiscal year 1967-68 at \$15 per capita.

Under the latter formula, the amount will rise in succeeding years by the factor of the increase in eligible national post-secondary educational operating costs.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum of Canada originated with the formation of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1842. In 1927 it was named "The National Museum of Canada," but remained a part of the Geological Survey until 1950, when the Department of Mines and Resources was divided into the Mines and Technical Surveys and the Resources and Development Departments with the museum becoming a branch of the latter. In 1964 it was transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State.

Legislation was passed during 1967, which came into force on April 1, 1968, creating the National Museums of Canada. The Corporation consists of a Board of Trustees and includes the National Museum of Man, the National Museum of Natural Sciences, the National Museum of Science and Technology and the National Gallery of Canada, each with a director responsible for professional activities.

Since this report covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968, the following information concerns the three museum branches as constituted

under the Secretary of State Act. It does not include the National Gallery which remained a separate entity until March 31, 1968, when it became a part of the National Museums Corporation.

In the 1967-68 fiscal year the total staff of the National Museum numbered 249 persons, including 83 administrative and professional personnel, 52 administrative support personnel, 103 technical, operational and service personnel and 11 prevailing rate employees.

Exhibitions, educational and information services

During the year, attendance at the Human History Branch and the Natural History Branch was 328,374; the Science and Technology Branch 232,643; the Canadian War Museum 437,944; and at the National Aeronautical Collection 205,708.

More than 37,000 of these visitors included groups of adults and children who were guided through the Victoria Memorial Building on 1,034 tours. Twenty-nine Saturday morning lecture or film programs were attended by some 17,000 children, while 3,000 adults attended 11 Wednesday evening lectures.

As well, the education division arranged 13 special programs during this period. These were attended by approximately 6,000 people.

Forty-three films were shown during July and August in the "Canada on Film" series. Attendance at these showings totalled 6,500.

As in past years, a special education program "Indian Days" was held for children aged 10 to 12 during July and August. Four sessions, each of six-day duration, were attended by about 100 children per program.

The Macoun Field Club, a natural history club for children, carried out a program of lectures, films and field trips. The education division assisted in the club's programming and arranged publication of a regular newsletter and an annual magazine, "Little Bear."

During this fiscal year, 34 press releases were issued concerning various events and the scientific work of the branches. As well, the information staff prepared ads and posters to promote special events and produced folders for the lectures

and summer series. Two major promotional brochures, the Museum of Science and Technology booklet and a four-colour National Museum folder were published.

The loan division handled an unprecedented number of short-term loans from its collection of films, photographs, specimens and ethnological artifacts - 1460 English films, 60 French films, 30 silent films, 314 film strips, 535 zoological specimens, 291 ethnological specimens and 350 photos. Nearly 3,000 requests were received for photographs from the National Museum's black and white photo collection, and another 375 requests were made for colour slides from the National Collection of Nature Photographs.

The sales desk at the Victoria Memorial Building handled more than 28,000 sales of books and printed matter, geological specimens, fern fossils, casts of animal tracks and a variety of other material pertaining to the museum's work.

Editorial Services

In 1967-68 the staff, workload and office space of editorial services all increased. During the year the division prepared 10 bulletins and 25 papers, ranging from 80 to 250 pages each, for publication. As well, 5 anthropology papers, 8 natural history papers, the Confederation booklets, and a brochure on the national collection of nature photographs were published.

The Library

Demands on the library and its staff increased considerably during 67-68 fiscal year, due to the creation of the Science and Technology Branch and the Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre. The National Aviation Museum's valuable collection of aviation history books was moved to its new location in the Science and Technology museum and a librarian was appointed to set up a branch library.

Books and journals of marine and freshwater biology were relocated at the COIC and the needs of that staff for invertebrate material, much of

which is unavailable in Canada, increased the use of photo copy and microfilm as well as interlibrary loans, purchasing and reference searching.

There were 9,314 periodicals entered on Kardex and 128 new serials catalogued. In all, 1,736 items were catalogued. Noteworthy acquisitions included the Dictionary Catalogue of the Stefansson Collection on the Polar Regions and the Catalogue of the Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. Approximately 500 volumes were bound commercially, and 1,547 repairs were made by the library staff.

Display Division

The 1967-68 fiscal year was the busiest in the history of the museum's display division. With the opening of the Science and Technology Branch and the Canadian War Museum's move into new quarters, total exhibit space tripled.

At the Victoria Memorial Building, the Human History branch's official centennial project,

"Confederation 1867," portrayed, through audio-visual means and artifacts of the period, events leading up to and including the Act of Confederation.

On the mezzanine three rooms of furniture of the confederation period were set up and showcases displayed artifacts relating to personal trinkets of the period. In the rotunda artifacts were on display relating to the agriculture, fishing and industry of confederation times, along with an exhibit of Fathers of Confederation belongings - Sir John A Macdonald's desk, chairs and an eperne belonging to Sir George-Étienne Cartier and four statuettes of Macdonald, Cartier, Tupper and Langevin.

Plans for the Natural History branch work continued in the Bird Hall, and an exhibit was arranged in the foyer of arctic lupins grown from seed believed to be 10,000 years old.

A display on the Canadian altitude record, including the CF 105 aircraft, was set up in collaboration with the Armed Forces in the Uplands Airport Annex exhibit area.

The Natural History branch and the Display Division sent representatives to Jamaica to assist the Jamaican institute with collections and exhibiting of material for its museum.

When the confederation exhibit was installed on the mezzanine, the mineral collection was moved to the first floor. It was rearranged and new and better minerals were added to the selection. Work began on the new fluorescent mineral exhibit and preliminary planning started on a new and greatly enlarged mineral hall to be installed where the present palaeontology hall is located. Preliminary planning began during the year for a new palaeontology hall in the east wing of the first floor.

HUMAN HISTORY BRANCH

During the year the museum continued a gradual expansion of its exhibit program, loan work and aid to other museums, universities and various research institutes. The museum's research capacities were increased and important gains were realized in its collections. Many of the staff were appointed or elected to serve as executive officers, editors

and committee members of professional societies, journals and committees.

The Human History branch arranged three major historical exhibits for display during Centennial Year: "Confederation 1867" was opened by the Secretary of State and Governor General Michener unveiled the "maple leaf" gown worn by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at the opening of Parliament in 1957. The Prime Minister opened the expanded Canadian War Museum in the former Public Archives Building at 330 Sussex Drive.

Archaeology Division

This division's 28 research projects, five of them in physical anthropology, reached all across Canada and into Alaska. Salvage projects were pursued in several areas, notably Churchill Falls (Labrador), northern New Brunswick, central Alaska and southern Quebec. Important new data on Athabaskan prehistory came from Alaska and the Yukon. One of the physical anthropology field parties recovered, new Chesterfield Inlet, the largest known

sample of prehistoric Eskimo skeletal material. To be added to in 1968, analysis of this material will provide a new appraisal in Eskimo osteology.

Published reports on archaeological research included a monograph and 11 papers. In addition the staff gave 29 lectures, two university courses on anthropology, attended 13 conferences, provided exhibit consultation to other museums and Carleton University, prepared first draft of plans for a new archaeology hall and provided specialist consultation to some 14 institutions.

Excluding field material not yet processed, 12,118 specimens were accessioned so that the catalogued material in the division totalled 388,000 specimens at year's end.

Ethnology Division

The division undertook 24 research projects across Canada, including intensive year-long ethnological field studies in the taiga and tundra

regions, ethnohistoric studies in Quebec, ethnolinguistic work in British Columbia, continuation of ethnological work in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and community studies on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

The division published 10 reports during 1967, including a complete bulletin on Algonquian linguistics and four monographs. Division staff gave 12 lectures and one university course, attended professional conferences, served as exhibit consultants to the McCord Museum, prepared extensive plans for revision of the Eskimo Hall, worked on plans for a new hall of Eastern Subarctic Indians to be opened in 1968 and provided specialist consultation to several institutions.

Among the 709 specimens accessioned during the year were an excellent Greenland kayak, a large sample of Eastern Cree materials, a very large collection of Eskimo art, New Guinea ethnographic material and 43 examples of old tribal art from Africa. The ethnological collections now total 28,275 catalogued items and a considerable amount of as yet uncatalogued material.

History Division

The division's eight research projects included intensive research in the social history of the French regime in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, research on the Confederation period and studies of the Irish immigrants to Canada. The 11 scholarly publications by the division included a monograph on publishing in Lower Canada during the early 19th century.

The division was heavily engaged in exhibit, loan, preservation and acquisition work throughout the fiscal year. A large and complex Centennial exhibit on the Confederation period was completed and opened. Covering several thousand square feet, the exhibit included period rooms, material culture and information on the social, economic and political history of the period.

A most important gift to the museum in 1967 was the state gown worn in Ottawa by Her Majesty The Queen during the 1957 Royal Visit. With supporting data, it was seen by the public as a special temporary exhibit in the main rotunda.

Division staff gave 35 lectures and one university course and attended many professional conferences. Some 2,112 specimens were accessioned, including an extensive selection of Canadian glass and material related to the Centennial. The history collections now total at least 11,000 items.

Folklore Division

The 21 research projects in folklore included a wide range of ethnic and aboriginal studies within this national program. Heavy emphasis was placed on the folklore of several Canadian ethnic groups. These included studies of Ukrainian-Canadian music, Icelandic-Canadian music and instruments, French-Canadian oral tradition, and Canadian expressions of Japanese, Hungarian, Lithuanian, English, Doukhobor, Finnish and Bulgarian-Macedonian folk music.

A highlight of the year was the Centennial gift to the museum from the Canadian Polish Women's Federation - a set of Polish folk music instruments.

Division staff published eight papers, gave seven lectures, and worked on a major new exhibit

(a puppet theatre) for installation in 1969. As well, they provided specialist consultation to various organizations. The resources of the division's archives and tapes were extensively used by Canadian and foreign institutions. Approximately 505 items were accessioned for the collections.

Canadian War Museum

In connection with its exhibit program, the Canadian War Museum was engaged in 11 research projects concerning such aspects of military history as the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, firearms, medals and insignias, D-Day and Canadian military aircraft.

In the spring of 1967 renovation of the former Public Archives building was completed and the War Museum moved in. A long-range plan was put into effect so that in October a complete new exhibit project, covering the entire military history of Canada, was opened to the public. The old building, adjacent to the new quarters, was also renovated and

became the Canadian War Museum Annex housing a temporary exhibit. The museum received from the Department of National Defence 100,000 World War II photographs for its research and exhibit archives. As well, 1,189 objects were added to the collections to bring the total count to 32,050.

War Museum staff attended several professional meetings, gave lectures, and provided museological guidance to many other museums concerned with military history.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A building with an area of 125,000 sq. ft. on some 35 acres of ground was made available to the Museum of Science and Technology in early April 1967. Plans were made to have the Museum in operation during Centennial Year, and an intensive programme of design, acquisition, the organizing of specimens, and the building of exhibits was undertaken.

On June 16th, the President of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. Norman MacMillan, presented

to the Secretary of State a large collection of steam train equipment including several locomotives. A crowd of several thousand watched as the last remaining active steam locomotive in Canada pulled the Ceremonial Train into the museum property in the first of the public functions of the National Museum of Science and Technology.

From June 16th until late October, 1967, an outdoor exhibition of the holdings of railway equipment, including 9 steam locomotives, attracted some 70,000 visitors to the museum grounds.

An active programme of acquisitions has had the enthusiastic support of a wide range of government departments and crown corporations, industry and private citizens. A preliminary plan, developed with the co-operation of the Public School Board of the City of Ottawa, led to many hundreds of classes visiting the new museum for a general tour. Plans have been laid with the various School Boards to develop specialized lecture tours to fit in directly with the curriculum needs at several levels, and a request has been forwarded to have technical staff from the educational organizations

assigned full time to the museum to help develop special topical exhibits, and to integrate and conduct school tours on a systematic basis.

The National Aeronautical Collection, administered by the National Museum of Science and Technology through its Aviation and Space Division, continued the work of building up a national collection of aeroplanes and aero engines. During the past year its exhibition programme has been essentially a holding operation although the display was rearranged along generally chronological lines. Plans to redesign the presentation in the hangars at Rockcliffe in modern museum style were begun.

The National Aeronautical Collection played a prominent role in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Military Flying in Canada on June 10th, 1967, at the Canadian Forces Base, Rockcliffe, on whose premises the Collection is located. Several of the vintage aircraft from the Collection were flown and many of the exhibition aircraft were on outdoor display around the exhibition hangars. A crowd, estimated at about

80,000 was on the base for the celebrations. General attendance at the National Aeronautical Collection was maintained at about the previous year's level of approximately 100,000.

THE NATURAL HISTORY BRANCH

Museum work in all fields of activity expanded during the year. The field research program extended to remote parts of Canada, involving scientists from the museum and university scientists under contract. Displays, some temporary and others of longer duration, were constructed during the year.

Members of the museum staff attended conferences in various countries of the world, gaining new information and knowledge for the benefit of Canadians. These scientists presented papers in their own specializations at the seminars and conventions.

Complementary to the regular work carried out by museum scientists was the contract program by Canadian university staff and students under

special agreement with the museum. These specialists conducted studies on the taxonomy, distribution and ecology of various invertebrate animal groups, including investigations on the planktonic rotifers of Ontario, crustaceans of lakes in Newfoundland, sea cucumbers of British Columbia, freshwater molluscs of marshes in Manitoba and southeastern Ontario, and marine boring bivalves of Eastern Canada. There were studies on fishes of the Milk River of Alberta, and on frogs and toads of the Calgary area.

Zoology

The zoology division, in response to increasing service function and increased staff, was reorganized into three sections; vertebrate zoology, invertebrate zoology, and the Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre.

Herpetology, ichthyology, carcinology, malacology, general invertebrate zoology, and the COIC were transferred to more functional and spacious new quarters in the Beamish Building.

Emphasis was placed on research service work, basic research, and publications at both the scientific and popular levels. There were 19 major zoology field projects in Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. Nineteen zoology publications in both English and French were published during the year.

Carcinology - Activities included a field study of sand-burrowing amphipod crustaceans (amphibious hard-shelled animals) along the coast of Florida. In collaboration with the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., plates were completed for the handbook of amphipod crustaceans of New England. Research was completed on post-glacial dispersal of shallow-water marine invertebrates (spineless animals) of eastern Canada. This information was incorporated in several lectures and seminars at universities in Canada and the United States.

Ornithology - Field studies were made on the birds of southern Ontario, particularly in the Gravenhurst-Bracebridge region. Museum ornithologists

also assisted research on the reduction of bird-aircraft collisions by identifying avian fragments of birds involved in 21 collisions with aircraft. Research was continued on the distribution, taxonomy, molts and plumages of birds.

Mammalogy - A number of distribution maps and illustrations were completed for the publication "Mammals of Yukon Territory" during the year, as well as a portion of the manuscript. The taxonomic treatment of 77 subspecies was completed during this time.

Herpetology - A study of amphibians of southeastern British Columbia, particularly the upper Columbia and Kootenay drainages, was made, and 1,400 specimens collected for study purposes. In collaboration with the Science Museum Institute of Jamaica, a study of the reptiles of eastern Jamaica was conducted. In the course of developing a working knowledge of the unique Jamaican fauna, some 850 specimens of 20 species were obtained.

Ichthyology - The museum's collection of fishes expanded rapidly during the year, with important non-Canadian acquisitions from Venezuela, Guyana, Falklands, Japan and Uganda. Most notable was a 34-ton shipment of about 20,000 specimens of 600 species from the tropical eastern Pacific, acquired from the University of British Columbia.

Vertebrate Ethology - Field studies were conducted at Rolla, Kansas, where motion film and sound tape sequences of the display behaviour in lesser prairie chickens were obtained. Display behaviour and regional ecology of the ruffed grouse, Franklins grouse and blue grouse were also studied in southwestern Alberta, with the results embodied in a paper presented at the 10th International Ethological Conference in Stockholm, Sweden.

Malacology - Studies were made during the year on the freshwater molluscs of the Hudson Bay and Canadian Arctic watersheds. Freshwater molluscs were also collected in 12 lakes in the Hayes and Severn River systems in northwestern Ontario and

Northeastern Manitoba. Similar collecting was also done in the St. John's River system in New Brunswick and Maine. During August, the museum was host to the annual meeting of the American Malacological Union.

Invertebrate Zoology - Field work in the invertebrate (spineless) animal groups was undertaken on Vancouver Island, where 96 stations were sampled for marine invertebrates. Museum scientists participated in a deep-water cruise off the Queen Charlotte Islands and in a shallow-water survey off Vancouver Island.

Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre - Three weeks were spent at the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests Fisheries Research Station at South Baymouth, Ontario to study the life history of whitefish in Lake Huron.

Botany - Collections of specimens were made in various parts of Canada and in the adjacent United States. These areas included the mixed wood forest section of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to the Athabaska River Region, southern British

Columbia, Queen Charlotte Islands, portions of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and in the State of Washington. Museum botanists carried out research in their various fields on the flora of Canada. Botanists under contract also did field work and research for the museum.

Mineralogy - A five-week project near Bancroft, Ontario, was the major field operation in mineralogy. Veins of large, well-formed crystals of nepheline and biotite were opened here. This is believed to be one of the finest sources in the world for these minerals. In addition, there were collecting trips in the Eastern Townships and the Montreal area in Quebec, southeastern Ontario, and to the Northwest Territories, including visits to Port Radium, the Yellowknife area and Pine Point. The mineral exhibit was installed in the east wing of the museum on the ground floor, an area with much greater exhibit space.

TRANSLATION BUREAU

Federal Government needs for translation and interpretation increased this year, due in part to the reorganization of Parliamentary Committees and the implementation of new programs in several departments. As well, a greater awareness of the requirements of bilingualism in the Public Service has resulted in increased production of Government documents and publications in the two official languages.

To meet the increased demand for translation services, the Public Service Commission has had to intensify its recruitment campaign across Canada. Recruiting has been extended to Europe in an attempt to ease the shortage of translators until Canadian universities can fill the Bureau's staffing requirements.

In conjunction with the Privy Council's Secretariat on Bilingualism, the Bureau has secured approval in principle for a pilot project in translator training to be carried out by the University of Montreal. Competitions are held by

the Public Service Commission to select student translators who will begin their studies in September 1968. Following graduation each will work for the Translation Bureau for at least three years.

During the year, the Bureau's thirty odd divisions were grouped under the Assistant Superintendent into three main branches - Parliamentary and General, Scientific and Technical, and Administrative and Financial. Accordingly, this is the first operational report based upon the new classification.

Parliamentary and General Branch

Law Division - The Bureau and Justice Department have begun implementation of a program aimed at the simultaneous preparation of Acts in both languages. This program will involve moving the law translators to the Justice Building so that they can work in close co-operation in the drafting of Bills, and with legal advisors in the French language.

Foreign Languages - The international nature of scientific work makes the translation of scientific and technical texts in languages other than English and French an essential service for Canadian Government scientists, whose productivity would be severely handicapped by a lack of knowledge of the work done by their colleagues in other countries. The importance of this service is reflected in the fact that approximately 70 per cent of the total wordage translated during the year consisted of technical and scientific materials.

Six hundred and forty-one scientific and technical books and research papers were translated into English, mostly from Russian and German, but also from Japanese, Italian and other languages. These translations are listed with the National Research Council of Canada, which, as the international exchange agency for scientific translations, reports them to similar institutions in other countries and makes copies available to scientists throughout the world.

In order to cope with the increasing demand, the Bureau launched an intensive campaign to recruit

subject specialists with language skills who could work as free-lance translators of scientific texts.

The Foreign Languages Division provides language services for all government departments and most agencies in their communications with the non-English and non-French-speaking world. During the year the Division worked in some sixty languages. In order to translate materials in such a variety of languages, many of which appear very infrequently, free-lance translators are employed in considerable numbers. Some two hundred free-lancers were on the lists of the Division at the end of the year. They produced about 46 per cent of the total number of words translated.

The number of interpretation assignments is increasing. Russian-English and English-Russian interpretation was in greatest demand, followed by German, Polish, Dutch and Spanish. Conferences such as the negotiations on the proposed exchange of social security benefits between Canada and the Federal German Republic and on policies concerning Canadian-

Colombian trade were typical conference interpretation assignments. Soviet missions, educational, atomic energy and northern construction missions, and a Polish parliamentary delegation were among the numerous delegations with which interpreters were required to travel.

Interpretation - The number of parliamentary interpreters has not kept pace with the volume of work, in Parliament or elsewhere. The considerable increase in services provided to parliamentary committees deserves special mention. With regard to extra-parliamentary activity, the Division has continued to make its services available to government departments and agencies. In this area, as well, there has been a marked increase in the volume of work both in Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada. However, as a result of the shortage of personnel, there were times when the Division was unable to meet all the requests for interpretation.

Other Divisions - In general, for other divisions within this sector - External Affairs, Privy

Council, Montreal, Debates, Committees and General translation - an increase of 23 per cent was shown.

Scientific and Technical Branch

The Scientific and Technical Branch serves the following departments: Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Agriculture; Veterans Affairs; National Defence; Energy, Mines and Resources; Forestry and Rural Development; Fisheries; National Health and Welfare; Transport; Public Works.

The rapid development of science and technology has required, during the year, the translation of a growing number of extremely complicated scientific and technical publications. These divisions also translated lengthy studies such as Man and Meridian, Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada, Report of the Committee to Survey the Work and Organization of the Canadian Pension Commission, and Voyageurs of the Air, which was published as a Centennial project. Integration of the armed forces increased the amount of work in the National Defence division.

Administrative and Financial Branch

This branch consists of the divisions serving the following departments and agencies: Unemployment Insurance; Bank of Canada; Trade and Commerce (including Industry and Defence Production); Finance; Public Service Commission; Manpower and Immigration; Post Office; National Revenue; Statistics and Labour.

Production in these divisions increased this year with the Departments of Manpower and Immigration and Finance showing increases of 33 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. However, the increased demand is not always reflected in the production figures for individual divisions, as a great deal of work, particularly from the Statistics Division, was transferred to overflow divisions and to the Production Branch.

The long-term plans of the Government to produce as many documents as possible in both languages will result in even greater increases in the workload for the coming year.

Development Branch

Terminology Division - A major activity of the Terminology Centre in the past year was the introduction of a monthly bulletin on terminology and linguistics which appeared first in January 1968. L'Actualité Terminologique is a publication which seeks to discover new words and meanings, to guard against mistranslations and to keep translators and writers abreast of developments in the fields of terminology and linguistics. Subscriptions are available to the public at a cost of \$2 a year from the Queen's Printer. Response to this new publication by specialists and the general public has been very encouraging.

During the year, the Terminology Centre also published and distributed six new bulletins for a total of 131 to date. These new bulletins containing more than 37,000 terms, were made available to government translators and agencies, and, on an exchange basis, to translation services, terminology centres and libraries in Canada and abroad.

The Centre has expanded its library which contains nearly 1,000 reference works of all kinds

subscribes to some thirty technical and linguistic periodicals and reviews. Some 10,000 index cards have been added to the central card index, which now contains approximately 60,000 entries. In addition the Centre dealt with an average of 75 inquiries per week.

Training Division - The Training Division gives applicants who show some ability but fail to qualify as full-fledged translators, the opportunity to increase their knowledge and thus meet the Bureau's professional standards. Because of the active recruitment conducted at every level, the Bureau's Training School had a very busy year. Thirty applicants received training and were assigned to other divisions after successful completion of their probationary period.

NOTE: In the past, production figures for the Translation Bureau were determined on the basis of the calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Next year production figures will be based on the fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). Accordingly, this year's schedule covers fifteen months (January 1,

1967 to March 31, 1968). Total production for the calendar year increased from 137,104,352 words in 1966 to 146,418,139 words in 1967. Increased production occurred in most areas but was particularly marked with regard to the volume of work translated on contract which jumped from 14,458,083 words in 1966 to 16,401,910 words in 1967.

PRODUCTION OF THE TRANSLATION BUREAU NUMBER OF WORDS (1967 and Jan.-Mar. 1968)

Division	English - French			French - English			Misc. Services	Total	Outside Transl.	Grand Total
	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others				
Agriculture (1967)	1,326,410	243,065	173,635	22,150	234,770	107,915	915,675	3,023,620		3,023,620
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	384,100	71,680	32,640	4,020	73,080	28,630	274,575	186,200		186,200
	1,710,510	314,745	206,275	26,170	307,850	136,545	1,190,250	3,892,345		3,892,345
Bank of Canada (1967)	121,700	291,800		6,100	63,400		76,800	559,800		559,800
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	21,300	80,500			19,300		65,100	186,200		186,200
	143,000	372,300		6,100	82,700		141,900	746,000		746,000
Cons. & Corp. Aff. (1967)				62,100	62,100		73,425	310,275		310,275
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	130,200	34,150								
Debates/Comm. (1967)	10,443,000			1,055,000			3,606,000	15,104,000	9,304,750	24,408,750
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	2,457,200			247,800			1,092,000	3,797,000	3,135,600	6,932,600
	12,900,200			1,302,800			4,698,000	18,901,000	12,440,350	31,341,350
Def. Prod. (1967)	418,550	215,200	1,600	54,100	75,300	31,500	510,975	1,307,225	51,700	1,358,925
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	104,650	45,700		7,800	14,250	11,450	184,500	368,350	51,700	420,050
	523,200	260,900	1,600	61,900	89,550	42,950	695,475	1,675,575	103,400	1,778,975
Energy, Mines & Ress (1967)	1,341,874	383,790		105,025	171,490		1,404,750	3,406,929	98,525	3,505,454
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	314,828	53,527		20,485	16,760		625,650	1,031,250	20,360	1,051,610
	1,656,702	437,317		125,510	188,250		2,030,400	4,438,179	118,885	4,557,064
Ext. Aff. (1967)	1,019,355	176,350	409,805	16,160	48,565	60,780	884,400	2,615,415	19,400	2,634,815
Jan. Aff. (1967)	381,985	26,970	11,925	3,700	13,150	2,900	398,100	838,730	20,000	858,730
	1,401,340	203,320	421,730	19,860	61,715	63,680	1,282,500	3,454,145	39,400	3,493,545
Finance (1967)	1,645,910	371,685	2,685	103,120	255,285	36,895	1,239,075	3,654,070	5,850	3,659,920
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	279,775	66,500		36,275	62,850	1,300	273,000	719,700	1,700	721,400
	1,925,685	438,185	2,100	139,395	318,135	38,195	1,512,075	4,373,770	7,550	4,381,320
Fisheries (1967)	474,270	61,755	13,850	3,300	72,600	87,780	355,425	1,068,980	5,300	1,074,280
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	93,000	12,175	325	2,200	13,500	200	232,275	353,725	36,540	390,265
	567,270	73,930	14,175	5,500	86,150	87,980	587,700	1,422,705	41,840	1,464,545
For. Lang. (1967)		151,865	545,677		973,238	4,495,320	3,029,100	9,195,200	5,217,973	14,413,173
Jan.-Mar. (1968)		227,871	1,214,094	11,230	59,154	1,09,450	916,050	2,537,849	1,789,808	4,327,657
		379,736	1,759,771	11,230	1,032,392	4,604,770	3,945,150	11,733,049	7,007,781	18,740,830
Forestry & Rural Dev. (1967)	491,880	70,400	15,150	149,100	40,150		366,975	1,133,655	20,200	1,153,855
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	149,650	20,650	100	42,800	10,700	500	87,900	312,300	16,570	328,870
	641,530	91,050	15,250	191,900	50,850	500	454,875	1,445,955	36,770	11,482,725
Gen. Transl. (1967)	3,955,200	358,050	900	1,263,800	120,000		5,586,000	11,283,950	800,090	12,084,040
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,048,100	96,900		374,750	37,550		1,376,475	2,933,775	202,275	3,136,050
	5,003,300	454,950	900	1,638,550	157,550		6,962,475	14,217,725	1,002,365	15,220,090

PRODUCTION OF THE TRANSLATION NUMBER OF WORDS (1967 and Jan.-Mar. 1968) - Continued

Division	English - French			French - English			Misc. Services	Total	Outside Transl.	Grand Total
	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others				
Ind. Aff. & North. Dev. (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,087,540	248,300	41,900	326,630	212,000	810	1,483,125	3,400,305		3,400,305
	200,900	66,310	7,830	47,890	74,880		407,100	804,910		804,910
	1,288,440	314,610	49,730	374,520	286,880	810	1,890,225	4,205,215		4,205,215
Industry (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	620,650	58,900		166,450	39,750		450,000	1,335,750		1,335,750
	166,000	24,000		36,750	16,400	6,850	122,100	372,100		372,100
	786,650	82,900		203,200	56,150	6,850	572,100	1,707,850		1,707,850
Interpretation (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	4,350	720	24,100	4,400	450	8,630	51,150	93,950		93,950
		720	13,600				10,200	24,520		24,520
	4,350	1,590	37,700	4,400	450	8,630	61,350	118,470		118,470
Labour Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,413,636	157,130	228,227	4,300	287,905	240,055	1,959,675	4,290,928		4,290,928
	365,670	26,601	17,430	28,035	24,230	5,485	523,050	990,501	88,175	1,078,676
	1,779,306	183,731	245,657	32,335	312,135	245,540	2,482,725	5,281,429	88,175	5,369,604
Law (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	492,500		498,375				1,714,800	2,705,675		2,705,675
	160,715			24,540			428,700	613,955		613,955
	653,215		498,375	24,540			2,143,500	3,319,630		3,319,630
Manpower & Imm. (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,233,500	496,050	136,670	72,200	515,250	1,559,300	2,040,375	6,053,345	114,772	6,168,117
	462,625	154,995	89,500	67,100	139,720	332,525	540,375	1,786,840	45,000	1,831,840
	1,696,125	651,045	226,170	139,300	654,970	1,891,825	2,580,750	7,840,185	159,772	7,999,957
Montreal (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	5,199,970			399,605			4,279,650	9,879,225		9,879,225
	1,466,460	3,400		154,410	3,750		1,096,800	2,724,820		2,724,820
	6,666,430	3,400		554,015	3,750		5,376,450	12,604,045		12,604,045
Nat. Def. (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	2,403,486	583,328	133,740	441,445	303,122	89,196	1,540,200	5,494,517	148,060	5,642,577
	612,155	103,455	12,935	116,450	108,230	6,625	496,350	1,456,200	78,000	1,534,200
	3,015,641	686,783	146,675	557,895	411,352	95,821	2,036,550	6,950,717	226,060	7,176,777
Nat'l Health & Welfare (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,583,750	553,510	15,290		274,430	165,380	1,714,275	4,306,635	89,200	4,395,835
	432,490	136,350	2,420		66,700	38,690	618,075	1,294,725	101,195	1,395,920
	2,016,240	689,860	17,710		341,130	204,070	2,332,350	5,601,360	190,395	5,791,755
Nat. Revenue (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,229,760	1,671,610	61,540	67,830	1,363,770	303,810	3,431,925	8,130,245		8,130,245
	295,100	273,930	74,575	13,800	245,145	98,425	767,700	1,768,675		1,768,675
	1,524,860	1,945,540	136,115	81,630	1,608,915	402,235	4,199,625	9,898,920		9,898,920
Post Office (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	1,301,850	590,200	110,300	85,400	246,400	71,370	1,170,900	3,576,420		3,576,420
	366,700	198,450	2,300	48,050	141,950	6,850	408,675	1,172,975		1,172,975
	1,668,550	788,650	112,600	133,450	388,350	78,220	1,579,575	4,749,395		4,749,395
Privy Council (1967) Jan.-Mar. (1968)	662,410	51,720	54,600	85,600	12,350	16,500	531,900	1,415,080	41,765	1,456,845
	168,820	9,900	50	16,640	2,450		187,500	385,360		385,360
	831,230	61,620	54,650	102,240	14,800	16,500	719,400	1,800,440	41,765	1,842,205

PRODUCTION OF THE TRANSLATION BUREAU NUMBER OF WORDS (1967 and Jan.-Mar. 1968) - Concluded

Division	English - French			French - English			Misc. Services	Total	Outside Transl.	Grand Total
	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others				
P.S.C. (1967)	668,600	383,550	518,700	21,050	79,050	4,950	714,600	2,390,500		2,390,500
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	256,200	68,050	11,475	11,400	18,425		234,000	599,550		599,550
	924,800	451,600	530,175	32,450	97,475	4,950	948,600	2,990,050		2,990,050
Public Works (1967)	707,500	408,690	21,590	22,500	347,290	2,200	770,625	2,280,395		2,280,395
Jan.-Mar. (1968)		93,390	124,820		103,570	24,300	235,350	581,430	11,410	592,840
	707,500	502,080	146,410	22,500	450,860	26,500	1,005,975	2,861,825	11,410	2,873,235
Statistics (1967)	1,393,627	391,005		40,520	53,545		2,833,875	4,712,572	177,995	4,890,567
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	514,180	65,375		28,150	16,075		653,700	1,277,480	221,155	1,498,635
	1,907,807	456,380		68,670	69,620		3,487,575	5,990,052	399,150	6,389,202
Trade & Commerce (1967)	1,148,100	209,350		281,300	213,100		1,173,150	3,025,000		3,025,000
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	344,250	97,650	1,150	48,050	36,100	9,100	264,225	800,525	5,100	805,625
	1,492,350	307,000	1,150	329,350	249,200	9,100	1,437,375	3,825,525	5,100	3,830,625
Trainees (1967)	1,190,905						3,447,150	4,638,055		4,638,055
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	288,150						1,191,975	1,480,125		1,480,125
	1,479,055						4,639,125	6,118,180		6,118,180
Transport (1967)	1,940,985	577,488		641,630	661,780		2,664,300	6,486,183	306,330	6,792,513
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	536,235	139,185	7,940	266,235	197,235	9,515	842,775	1,999,120	23,500	2,022,620
	2,477,220	716,673	7,940	907,865	859,015	9,515	3,507,075	8,485,303	329,830	8,815,133
U.I.C. (1967)	546,150	38,050	51,600	27,350	44,050	1,700	723,300	1,432,200		1,432,200
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	203,650	17,850	17,000	2,100	18,800	700	164,625	424,725		424,725
	749,800	55,900	68,600	29,450	62,850	2,400	887,925	1,856,925		1,856,925
Vet. Affairs (1967)	444,920	337,020	36,320	101,760	192,440	74,820	829,125	2,016,405		2,016,405
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	135,565	59,820	17,965	3,680	56,270	39,390	276,675	589,365		589,365
	580,485	396,840	54,285	105,440	248,710	114,210	1,105,800	2,605,770		2,605,770
Total - (1967)	46,512,338	9,080,731	3,095,669	5,567,825	6,901,480	7,358,911	51,499,275	130,016,229	16,401,910	146,418,139
Jan.-Mar. (1968)	12,340,653	2,276,054	1,660,074	1,726,440	1,600,674	732,885	15,069,000	35,405,780	5,848,088	41,253,868
GRAND TOTAL	58,852,991	11,356,785	4,755,743	7,294,265	8,502,154	8,091,796	66,568,275	165,422,009	22,249,998	187,672,007

Interpretation

<u>Parliamentary</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Number of Sittings</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>
(1967)			
Senate: debates	62	70	145
House of Commons: debates	175	315	1,042
Parliamentary Committees	88	354	172
Divorce Committees	27	28	74
TOTAL "interpreter-hours" for the calendar year 1967			<u>1,434</u>
(1968)			
Senate: debates	20	26	37
House of Commons: debates	48	82	253
Parliamentary Committees	82	102	387
Divorce Committees	11	12	19
TOTAL "interpreter-hours" for the 1st quarter of 1968			<u>698</u>
GRAND TOTAL 1967-1968 (to March 31)			<u><u>2,132</u></u>

Outside Parliament

Includes interpretation services provided in Ottawa and in other centres in Canada at federal-provincial conferences, ministerial meetings, meetings of officials, other national and international conferences, formal hearings by boards, commissions and other bodies and various special assignments including assistance at press conferences. These occasions have required the services of from 1 to 4 interpreters.

TOTAL "interpreter-days":

- for the calendar year 1967	491
- for the 1st quarter of 1968	211
GRAND TOTAL for 1967-1968 (to March 31)	<u><u>702</u></u>